

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. X. NO. 111.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1877.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

GRAIN AND FEED STORES.

GRAIN AND FEED STORE.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF
Horse and Cow Food, Grain,
Hay, Flour, Meal,
WOOD AND COAL.

LOW FOR CASH.
Office at Wainwright, Williams & Hood's
store, and Warehouse at the North Carolina
Freight depot. dec19-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertise in a paper of Universal circulation; a paper which maintains right principles in all things; a paper acceptable alike to good men of all parties; and such a paper the NEWS is conceded to be by all men whose opinion is worth having.

ORANGES! ORANGES!

Delicious Havana Oranges at 40 cts per doz.
Less by the 100.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACHS.

WANTED.

TO RENT—A good piano or Parlor Organ.
Apply at
THIS OFFICE.

LOST.

On last Thursday night, Jan. 4, 1877, a small black fur cape. The finder will confer a favor by returning it to this office.

FOR RENT.

At reduced price, one nice cottage and one large residence. Apply at
JAN. 11-11.

LOST.

Was lost about December 28th, a black and white POINTER pup, about six months old—answers to the name of "Scott." A liberal reward will be paid for his return to the Southern Express Company.

LOST.

On Hargett Street, between Salisbury and Swain, Tuesday night, a Tortoiseshell Ear-ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

NOTICE.

This to certify that I have lost or misplaced
FIFTEEN SHARES OF STOCK
In the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

WINE! WINE!

PURE WINES AT REDUCED PRICES.
12,000 GRAPE VINES,
75,000 GRAPE CUTTINGS,
STRAWBERRY PLANTS,
RASPBERRY IMPROVED,
BLACKBERRY, CURRANT
and GOOSEBERRY PLANTS.

For sale at reduced prices.
S. T. MCKEY,
Jan 11-3m. Salem, N. C.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Carpenter & Earl, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Their successors in business, Messrs. G. W. CARPENTER & CO., are authorized to collect all debts due the old firm.

G. W. CARPENTER,
JOHN EARL.
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 10, 1877.

As successors of Messrs. Carpenter & Earl, we shall continue the

Coal, Wood and Lumber

business at their old place, and shall be prepared to fill orders left at Carner's drug store, or sent to us, either by mail, or to visit direct.

G. W. CARPENTER & CO.
Jan 11-4t.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

HAMMILL & WEIR.

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS.

DEALERS IN
Marble and Stone Work, Lime, Rosendale and Roman Cement, Hair, Laths, and
MANUFACTURERS OF BRICK.

Furnish Curbing at one half usual cost. Flagging at small advance on brick; Window and Door Sills, Water Tablets, Steps and curbing. Blocks for a trifle more than wood. All from our own stone. Estimates for any class of work furnished on application.

Office Fayetteville street, next to Standard building, Raleigh, N. C.

CORN, OATS, MEAL, FLOUR, FODDER,

SHUCKS, &c.

Very Cheap.

At
GATTIS & JONES,
53 Fayetteville St.

RYE CHOPS, MADE TO ORDER—OUR

OWN RECIPE—
The Best Horse and Cow Feed Extant.
At
GATTIS & JONES,
Jan 10-4t

THE CITY.

THE RALEIGH NEWS is the oldest DAILY NEWSPAPER IN RALEIGH, AND HAS THE LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

THE WEEKLY NEWS HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND IS THE MOST VALUABLE MEDIUM OF ADVERTISEMENT FOR A STRICTLY FARMERS' TRADE.

The DAILY NEWS is served by faithful and reliable carriers to all parts of the city for 12 1/2 cents per week. Persons desiring to have the paper left at their residence, will please call or send address to the office, No. 6 Martin Street.

Index to New Advertisements.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACHS—CARPENTERS & EARL—Dissolution of co-partnership.
S. T. MCKEY—Wine, &c.
FARMING LOST—Return it to this office.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS—Office—1 up bed.
WATSON'S GALLERY—Residence and cottage for rent.
FUR CAPE LOST—Return it to this office.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Charlie Voorhees has lost his pointer pup. Carry it to the express office. See his ad.

—Gov. Vance on yesterday appointed Mr. W. G. Simmons, of Wake Forest College, a notary public.

—Our columns these days are alive with new and interesting advertisements. Everybody should read them, as everybody does.

—The Young Men's Christian Association have postponed their annual election of officers to next Tuesday night.

—The ice is five inches thick on Morrice's pond, and the skating is excellent. A number of young ladies are expected to go out to-day.

—Somehow or other we don't see as much of the pictures of Grant and Hayes hanging up in the executive office as we used to. Cast into outer darkness p'haps.

—Col. J. E. Peyton, who is here in the interest of Northern men who hold North Carolina bonds, had a conference yesterday afternoon with the House committee on Finance.

—His Excellency, the Governor, on yesterday issued commissions to Hon. Walter L. Steele, member of Congress elect from the Sixth District; and to Hon. Wm. M. Robbins, Congressman elect from the Seventh District.

—Very few of the clerks of court, registers of deeds and sheriffs have filed copies of their bonds with the Auditor, and yesterday he was sending out little missives to many of these, informing them of the law on this subject and asking for their compliance therewith.

—An army of people who want to get situations about the penitentiary, or one or the other of the asylums, are waiting daily in the lobbies of the Senate, with their mouths open, for the announcement of a message from the Governor containing the names of the members of the different boards of these institutions.

—Mr. C. D. Osborn has rented the property well known as the "Cook Hotel," and will in future conduct the hotel business under the name of the Osborn House. This house is conveniently located to business, and under Mr. Osborn's management will be a pleasant place to board. See advertisement.

The Week of Prayer.

The third Union Prayer meeting, in accordance with the arrangement before announced, was held at Edenton Street Methodist Church last night, and was largely attended. Rev. Dr. Burkhead conducted the services. He read appropriate scripture from the 5th and 6th chapters of Ephesians, and made an interesting address on the subject before the meeting. Rev. Dr. Pritchard, Rev. Dr. Vaughan, J. C. Scarborough, C. B. Fairchild, Prof. W. C. Kerr and W. J. W. Crowder took part in the meeting. The meeting to-night is at the Swain Street Baptist Church.

Subject: Prayer for Nations—for rulers, magistrates, statesmen; for philanthropic and benevolent institutions; for a pure literature, and the spread of sound education among the people.

North Carolina House Fire Insurance Company.

Yesterday the stockholders of this company held their annual meeting. Of the 1,500 shares of stock \$1,160 were represented.

D. M. Carter, W. E. Anderson, C. B. Root, R. H. Battle, Jr., A. W. Shaffer, R. H. Jones, T. D. Martin, L. Hyatt, C. M. Bashee, W. H. Bagley, A. B. Andrews, W. G. Upchurch, G. W. Howard, John Nichols and W. N. H. Smith were elected directors.

The directors will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock when the officers of the company will be chosen for the ensuing year.

Protracted Meeting.

A series of special meetings will begin in Salisbury Street Baptist Church on the third Sunday of this month. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Pritchard, will be assisted by the celebrated Virginia revivalist, Rev. J. E. Hunt, Jr., of Petersburg.

Appointment of Standard-keeper.

His Excellency, the Governor, has signified his purpose to appoint Mr. Patrick McGowan, of this city, Keeper of Weights and Measures, and the commission will be issued to-day to the appointee.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SESSION OF 1876-77.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

The Senate was called to order at 10:30 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Jarvis presiding.

The Journal of yesterday was read, corrected and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dortch, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances; Mr. Seales, from the committee on Corporations; Mr. Albright, from the committee on Corporations; Mr. Thorne from committee on Corporations; Mr. Johnston, from committee on Internal Improvements; Mr. Finger, from the committee on Education; Mr. Seiler, from the committee on Corporations; Mr. Crawford, from the committee on Corporations; submitted reports.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication was received from the State Treasurer and read:

SEATS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THEATRE, RALEIGH, JAN. 9th, 1877.

HON. THOMAS J. JARVIS,

President of the Senate:

SIR: I have received from the Secretary of the Senate a certified copy of a joint resolution as follows, to-wit:

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Treasurer of the State be requested to furnish the General Assembly with information as to the amount paid heretofore for making election returns in the State election under the election laws, and the probable amount paid by presidential election, together with any suggestions he may be able to make to this body with a view to a reduction of this branch of expense."

Under existing laws the sheriffs are paid out of the State treasury for making returns of only the election of State officers. To this date 48 sheriffs have received compensation at the rate of \$3 per day for the time actually employed, and ten cents per mile for distance traveled, in making returns of said election, amounting to \$3,450. At the same rate if all the sheriffs should receive this compensation, the total expense would amount to about \$4,600.

The expense attending all other elections is met by the counties, and I am not able to estimate their aggregate cost to the counties except as to the presidential election, which will about equal that of the election for State officers.

As the Auditor of the State is a judicial officer, it is his province alone to determine to what extent sheriffs are entitled to compensation for making returns of the election for State officers; hence the question of compensation, where the returns were transmitted by mail or through an individual not specially sent to the seat of government on that mission, is for his decision. A case involving this point is now before him, and until his decision is made I cannot state definitely how many sheriffs will yet be paid.

With a view to economy in making elections, it is necessary that the law that suggests itself at the present, is to require the sheriffs to transmit them to the proper officer at the seat of government in a sealed package by express or registered letter.

Very respectfully,
J. M. WORTH,

State Treasurer.

The communication was, upon motion, referred to the committee on Finance.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Informing the Senate of the passage of engrossed amendments to several bills. Also a message informing the Senate of concurrence in several Senate amendments to different bills.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Moore, col. of New Hanover: A bill in relation to public roads. [Corporations.]

By Moore, col. of New Hanover: A bill to amend chapter 65, section 15, Battle's Revised Code.

By Moore, col. of New Hanover: A resolution in regard to the convicts of the State. Committee on Penal Institutions.

ELECTION OF ENROLLING CLERK.

On motion of Mr. Robinson the Senate went into the election of an enrolling clerk.

Mr. Robinson put in nomination Capt. W. J. Wilson, of Haywood.

Mr. Wilson, col. put in nomination Nathan Boyd, of Edgecombe.

The ballot being taken, resulted: Wilson 36, Boyd 8.

Mr. Wilson was declared duly elected, and was qualified.

CALENDAR.

Upon motion of Mr. Latham, the rules were suspended and the Senate took up the bill to regulate the holding of the Superior Courts in the 1st judicial district.

Mr. Sandifer offered an amendment, which was not adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading.

Bill providing for an appropriation of \$100 for Camden county, for the maintenance of a lunatic for the year 1876, passed its third reading, yeas 32, nays 8. Ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

Bill to be entitled an act for the relief of sheriffs and tax collectors, with engrossed amendments, passed, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor on the Sabbath day, with engrossed amendments, passed, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

Bill to amend the act to prevent the destruction of fish in the waters of the river and the waters of Duplin, New Hanover, Perdue, Sampson and Cumberland counties, was taken up and passed its second reading.

The bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Waynesville Academy, Haywood county, was taken up, and passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

The vote was taken and the amendment was carried.

Resolution in relation to the expenses incurred by the commission for the purchase of the Western North Carolina Railroad, came up from the calendar.

Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg, offered an amendment giving the commission the same per diem and mileage as were paid members of the General Assembly which appointed them.

Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg, Mr. Dortch and Mr. Finger supported the amendment.

Mr. Troy offered an amendment to the amendments proposing to strike out "mileage," and insert in lieu thereof "actual expenses incurred while in the discharge of their duties as commissioners."

Mr. Troy and Mr. Robbins supported the amendment of the former, and Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Justice opposed.

Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg, by consent, withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Troy offered an amendment allowing Mr. Armfield \$400 and Mr. Robinson \$300.

The amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Moore, of Mecklenburg, then substituted for his previous amendment, an amendment which proposes to give Mr. Armfield \$450 instead of \$350, and Mr. Robinson \$350 instead of \$250.

Mr. Crawford opposed the last amendment, saying that the Western North Carolina Railroad was, away, and always had been, an elephant on the hands of the State. He would propose to give it to the gentlemen composing the commission in payment of the services rendered it, if they would take it as a gift and give a bond for its completion.

Messrs. Bingham, Justice, Moore, col. of New Hanover, Holt and Finger, favored it. Mr. Justice could not see that the fact that the railroad was an elephant lessened the obligation of the General Assembly to pay these gentlemen for services which they had rendered it.

Mr. Troy moved to strike out all sums and insert "the per diem allowed members of the last General Assembly, and expenses actually incurred."

Upon this motion Moore, col. of New Hanover, demanded the yeas and noes, and the call being sustained the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Dockery offered an amendment, allowing Gov. Brogden his actual expenses while engaged in the work of this commission.

Mr. Seales asked if the constitution did not stand in the way of the Governor receiving remuneration in a case of this kind.

Mr. Robbins thought it did.

Mr. Troy thought not.

On the vote being taken the Senate on a division adopted the amendment.

As the Auditor of the State is a judicial officer, it is his province alone to determine to what extent sheriffs are entitled to compensation for making returns of the election for State officers; hence the question of compensation, where the returns were transmitted by mail or through an individual not specially sent to the seat of government on that mission, is for his decision. A case involving this point is now before him, and until his decision is made I cannot state definitely how many sheriffs will yet be paid.

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The bill to amend sections 4 and 10, chapter 83, Battle's Revised, was taken up.

[The bill prevents the hauling of seines in any navigable river or creek between the hours of noon on Saturday and sunrise on Monday of each week, and also prevents the waters being beat for the purpose of driving fish into seines between the aforesaid hours.]

The bill passed its second reading. Upon a suspension of the rules the bill came up on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. McLean the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Thursday next at 12 m.

The bill to amend section 1, chapter 231, laws of 1874-75, was taken up and failed to pass its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Pinnix, the vote by which the bill failed to pass its third reading was reconsidered and the bill passed over informally on account of the absence of the introducer, Mr. Purnell.

The resolution requesting the State Geologist to furnish with copies of the Geological Survey of the State was taken up and adopted.

The resolution in favor of J. I. Jaycocks, sheriff of Perquimans county, was taken up. [Allows him until May 1st 1877 to settle with the county treasurer.]

Mr. Bagley moved to refer to the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Hanson opposed the reference. After a debate of some length the motion to refer was rejected.

The question recurred upon the resolution and it passed its second reading. Upon a suspension of the rules the resolution came up on its third reading.

Mr. Todd, of Ashe, moved to refer to the committee on Judiciary, which motion prevailed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill for the incorporation of Co-operative Building, Loan, Saving and Trust Associations was taken up as the special order of the hour, 12:30 p. m.

Mr. Henderson, the introducer, took the floor in explanation of the measure.

On motion of Mr. Bledsoe, the bill was referred to the Judiciary committee.

Senate bill to prevent the hauling of seines and drag nets in the mouths of Upper Goose, Bear, Carson's and Smith's creeks, Pamlico county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Senate bill to prohibit the sale of liquor near Shovel Chapel and Peoples' Hall, Warren county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Senate resolution requesting our congressmen to ask for appropriations to rebuild certain court houses and jails, in this State, destroyed by federal troops during the war, was taken up.

After a long debate Mr. Rose moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which motion prevailed.

Adjourned.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John Kerr arrived in the city yesterday afternoon.

Rev. C. T. Bailey, of the Biblical Recorder, has moved his family to this city. No paper in the State has two more scholarly editors than this.

That estimable gentleman, Col. M. L. McCorkle, of the gallant little county of Catawba, is in the city.

Col. Geo. N. Folk, Senator from Caldwell, is still confined to his room by tonsillitis.

Rev. Geo. Patterson, of Wilmington, is in the city.

Col. John D. Shaw, of Lincolnton, is registered at the Yarbrough House.

Dr. P. E. Hines has returned from a trip to Newbern.

Dr. C. Tate Murphy, of Sampson, is at the Yarbrough.

Rev. N. M. Journey, formerly pastor of Person Street M. E. Church, of this city, is on a visit to friends here, before going to his new field of labor in Carteret county.

The Hillsboro Recorder says that Capt. T. C. Evans, who has been for a long time connected with the Raleigh press, passed up the road last Sunday on the look out for a location for a newspaper, and that he will probably fix himself at Reidsville.

The Supreme Court.

The following was the business before this tribunal yesterday:

J. J. Nance vs. Carolina Central Railway Company, from Bladen; argued. Thos. H. Sutton and Lyon & Lyon for the plaintiff, and W. Foster French for the defendant.

State vs. James Heaton, from Columbus; argued. Attorney General for the State, and D. L. Russell and W. S. & D. J. Devane for defendant.

K. M. C. Williamson vs. Flat Swamp, Toek's Creek and Evans' Creek Canal Company, from Moore; argued. N. R. Ray for plaintiff, MacItea & Broadfoot for defendant.

The last named case comes up from the fifth district, which district will be called again this morning.

Fish for Haw River.

Passengers from the west yesterday afternoon state that Maj. Ferguson, who is sent out by the United States Commission, arrived yesterday at Haw River Station with 8 cans containing about 18,000 young salmon with which he will proceed to stock the river. The eggs were brought from California and the fish spawned at Baltimore. It is supposed that about half of them were dead when they arrived at their destination. The fish will be put in the river both above and below Holt's factory.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

List of Distributors of the Y. M. C. A.

In order that every one may know to whom to send poor persons applying for aid the following list of distributors of the Young Men's Christian Association is published. Let it be remembered first, that Fayetteville and Halifax streets run right through the city, from north to south, dividing it into east and west. The ward divisions commence with the central division of Fayetteville and Halifax streets, and run east and west, and will be so termed:

DAILY NEWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

The Official Organ of the City.

PRINTER TO THE STATE.

PUBLISHED IN
The News Building, No. 5, Martin Street.

TERMS.
Advertising Rates.—For square (ten lines nonpareil) first insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00. Local notices by contract for one insertion, 25 cents. For longer periods, by contract. For space for rent, or for other purposes, by contract. For space for rent, or for other purposes, by contract. For space for rent, or for other purposes, by contract.

CIRCULATION.
The Daily News has the largest daily circulation in the State, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Raleigh.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Notice is hereby given to all subscribers to the Daily News, that the date when their subscription expires is the date when their subscription expires. Subscribers desiring to renew will do so in time and avoid any interruption of their paper. Any subscriber failing to receive a copy of his paper will call for a favor by notifying this office.

PERSONS UNABLE TO OBTAIN THE NEWS.
Persons unable to obtain the News at News Agencies, on Railway Trains, and other places where usually sold, will confer a favor by reporting the fact to us by giving prompt information of any delay in receiving their papers.

1877.

A Year of Momentous Political Events.

Prospectus of the Raleigh News.

Momentous events are thronging to the front. Two political parties of the country are marshaling their intellectual forces for the constitutional battle, on which hangs the fate of the government or the ensuing four years, perhaps for all time.

The New York World vigorously opposes the proposed further reduction of the salaries of our foreign ministers and consuls, taking the ground that if the diplomatic service cannot be decently and respectfully maintained it should be abandoned.

The Newark Journal considers it an established fact that Radical extremists and placemen at Washington are working in their plot to Louisianaize the nation—count Hayes in after the manner and under the same relative circumstances as the knavish poltroon Kellogg was counted in four years ago.

Agents sent out to Alabama and Mississippi by Senator Morton have succeeded in finding a large number of Secessians in those States who are willing to take a trip to Washington at the usual rates of pay mileage, and to swear to anything Morton may require.

The expenditures of the United States Senate for the year ending June 30, 1876, show that there were purchased during that period ten gallons of cognac, thirteen gallons of brandy, one dozen and a half bottles of Martell brandy for the Senate chamber, one hundred pounds of champagne, besides many other articles for the comfort and convenience of Senators.

The President is reported by one of his interviewers as saying: "If Tilden gets in it is probable that Republican officials will not be allowed to leave the Southern States." How then does it happen that where the adventures have lost power in Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi they got away safely, and even secured the millions they had stolen from those States?

Says the St. Louis Times: Contrast the condition of North Carolina with that of Florida. Georgia with that of South Carolina; Alabama with that of Louisiana; three States under well established Democratic rule that has had time to bear its legitimate fruits, with three States that have been carpet-bagged and built-up ever since the war by bummers, thieves and mercenaries of the Republican party, supported, whenever occasion demanded it, by Grant's never-failing bayonets. This is a plain proposition. Mr. Governor Kellogg, and all the special pleading of your dishonest message to the bogus Louisiana Legislature cannot evade the conclusions to which it leads.

In the United States Senate twelve years ago Mr. Sherman said: "Suppose in the joint convention, the Vice-President shall take up a piece of paper in his hand, a thing that will inevitably occur, and say, I have here what purports to be the certificate of the State of Louisiana; suppose he should say that the State of Louisiana is in rebellion against the government; that by the proclamation of the President it is declared to be in a state of insurrection, and that that condition of affairs has been recognized by both Houses of Congress; I therefore will not allow the vote of Louisiana to be counted in the electoral vote. Suppose he should so decide. * * * Any member of the Senate who is of the opinion that the vote of Louisiana ought to be counted will at once enter his protest, and say that Louisiana has a right to vote. How shall that question be decided? Shall the Vice-President decide it, and shall his decision be final? I say not."

Oliver Morton, the senator's son, appeared as witness at a Washington mass-querade. He is evidently a chip of the old block in his hankering after Juliets.

All good paragraphists hope to live to chronicle the death of the Russian ambassador to England, so that they can speak of him as preparing to Shovel off this mortal coil.

Senator Logan, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, attended church at Springfield, Illinois, last Sunday. Bob Ingalls read a few chapters of his work on God as the noblest work of man.

Rev. John S. C. Abbott, although sinking from an incurable disease, is dictating articles for the press. He is also dictating a series of chapters of his personal reminiscences, to be published after his death.

Widow Van Cott has given up Grant as a "very obstinate man," and has gone to New York to convert John Davenport, whom she will find to be a smaller "not a more pliable subject."

An enterprising man bid \$60,000 for the exclusive of selling soda-water on the continental grounds during the recent exhibition. As he failed to furnish the requisite security for the payment of the money another party obtained the franchise. The sales amounted to over \$500,000.

Elsewhere we publish a letter addressed to Gov. Colquhoun, of Georgia, by Senator Gordon, on the Presidential situation. He thinks that Gov. Tilden was fairly, peaceably, constitutionally elected. Such is the conviction, he thinks, of the country, of all Democrats, and of a large body of Republicans who supported Mr. Hayes.

WHAT MR. FERRY WILL DO.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says, relative to what course acting Vice-President Ferry will pursue on the second Wednesday of February, in regard to counting the electoral votes:

"The following may be regarded as semi-official, although not authorized by Mr. Ferry or published with his knowledge: 'If the Senate and House of Representatives agree as to the course to be pursued, Mr. Ferry will act strictly in accordance with such agreement, be it what it may. If no agreement is reached by the 2nd Wednesday in February, Mr. Ferry will proceed to open and count the votes of all the States, except those from Oregon, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. The question of counting the votes from the four above-named States will be submitted to the two Houses. If they agree that the Republican or Democratic certificates from one or all of the States shall be counted, rejected, Mr. Ferry will abide by such decision, and act in accordance therewith in counting or rejecting certificates. If by the 3rd of March concurrent action of the Senate and House is not had in regard to the four States, Mr. Ferry will then proceed to count the votes of said States, and to declare the result. Mr. Ferry will not attempt to exercise judicial power, or to declare which are proper certificates from the States of Oregon, Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, unless the Senate and House fail to agree; but in this event he will proceed to act in accordance with the constitution as he interprets it.'"

POLITICAL NOTES.

In spite of the fact that the Republican managers of the Freedmen's Bank robbed the negroes all over the South of \$2,000,000, the Hayes organs still maintain that every negro is necessarily a Republican.

The New York World vigorously opposes the proposed further reduction of the salaries of our foreign ministers and consuls, taking the ground that if the diplomatic service cannot be decently and respectfully maintained it should be abandoned.

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Agents sent out to Alabama and Mississippi by Senator Morton have succeeded in finding a large number of Secessians in those States who are willing to take a trip to Washington at the usual rates of pay mileage, and to swear to anything Morton may require.

The expenditures of the United States Senate for the year ending June 30, 1876, show that there were purchased during that period ten gallons of cognac, thirteen gallons of brandy, one dozen and a half bottles of Martell brandy for the Senate chamber, one hundred pounds of champagne, besides many other articles for the comfort and convenience of Senators.

The President is reported by one of his interviewers as saying: "If Tilden gets in it is probable that Republican officials will not be allowed to leave the Southern States." How then does it happen that where the adventures have lost power in Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Alabama and Mississippi they got away safely, and even secured the millions they had stolen from those States?

Says the St. Louis Times: Contrast the condition of North Carolina with that of Florida. Georgia with that of South Carolina; Alabama with that of Louisiana; three States under well established Democratic rule that has had time to bear its legitimate fruits, with three States that have been carpet-bagged and built-up ever since the war by bummers, thieves and mercenaries of the Republican party, supported, whenever occasion demanded it, by Grant's never-failing bayonets. This is a plain proposition. Mr. Governor Kellogg, and all the special pleading of your dishonest message to the bogus Louisiana Legislature cannot evade the conclusions to which it leads.

In the United States Senate twelve years ago Mr. Sherman said: "Suppose in the joint convention, the Vice-President shall take up a piece of paper in his hand, a thing that will inevitably occur, and say, I have here what purports to be the certificate of the State of Louisiana; suppose he should say that the State of Louisiana is in rebellion against the government; that by the proclamation of the President it is declared to be in a state of insurrection, and that that condition of affairs has been recognized by both Houses of Congress; I therefore will not allow the vote of Louisiana to be counted in the electoral vote. Suppose he should so decide. * * * Any member of the Senate who is of the opinion that the vote of Louisiana ought to be counted will at once enter his protest, and say that Louisiana has a right to vote. How shall that question be decided? Shall the Vice-President decide it, and shall his decision be final? I say not."

Oliver Morton, the senator's son, appeared as witness at a Washington mass-querade. He is evidently a chip of the old block in his hankering after Juliets.

All good paragraphists hope to live to chronicle the death of the Russian ambassador to England, so that they can speak of him as preparing to Shovel off this mortal coil.

Senator Logan, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, attended church at Springfield, Illinois, last Sunday. Bob Ingalls read a few chapters of his work on God as the noblest work of man.

Rev. John S. C. Abbott, although sinking from an incurable disease, is dictating articles for the press. He is also dictating a series of chapters of his personal reminiscences, to be published after his death.

Widow Van Cott has given up Grant as a "very obstinate man," and has gone to New York to convert John Davenport, whom she will find to be a smaller "not a more pliable subject."

An enterprising man bid \$60,000 for the exclusive of selling soda-water on the continental grounds during the recent exhibition. As he failed to furnish the requisite security for the payment of the money another party obtained the franchise. The sales amounted to over \$500,000.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The following is the full text of an open letter addressed by R. B. Peebles, Esq., of Northampton county, to Gen. W. P. Roberts, the present able representative of Gates county in the lower House of the General Assembly:

JACKSON, Jan. 8th, 1877.
General W. P. Roberts:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with a request made just before the adjournment of the Legislature, I herewith give you an outline of my views on the subject of "county governments." The changes needed in our judicial system, while I cannot hope that my views will exert much influence in the matter, I cheerfully give them because the subject is one to which I have given considerable thought, and in which I feel a deep interest, believing as I do that upon its proper handling depends the future prosperity and well-being of our immediate section of the State.

I will not stop to discuss the necessity of change in our county governments. That point is, I believe, conceded by all. In fact, the flattering vote the amendments received was, under the circumstances, a powerful declaration by the people that they deemed a change necessary. I believe it was generally considered that the main object of the amendments was to enable the Legislature to do for the county government what it could not do for the State.

The western people, the unexpected large vote cast in the West for the amendments is proof positive that the western people deeply sympathize with their brethren in the East in their trials and hardships which they have patiently endured for eight long, weary years. They voted for the amendments for the purpose of relieving the East and with the full knowledge that the needed relief could come only through a system of county governments based on the election of Justices of the Peace by the Legislature. But if we were united by this declaration on the subject, I would unhesitatingly say that the West is willing to make this concession to the East, because it is right, and I have generally found the masses of the people willing to do right.

I would secure the prosperity of the East and would not at all damage the West. The Legislature is electing Justices of the Peace would be influenced by the recommendations from their respective counties, and while the election would be by the people of the counties, besides, when we take into consideration the fact that in every campaign we start out with seventy or eighty thousand votes solidly against us, be the issues what they may, it becomes a self-evident proposition that the honest, law-loving people of the West and East, if they would protect themselves against the ruinous legislation of the ignorant and corrupt, must be united not only in name, but in feeling, sentiment and purpose. Neither is independent of the other: both must work and act together, for this cannot be accomplished unless there is a willingness manifested to make concessions each for the benefit of the other. The welfare of the East absolutely demands the election of Justices of the Peace by the Legislature, and I believe the West is willing to concede it. The developments of the immense resources of the West demands the completion of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the East ought to be, and I believe is, willing to bear her share of the burdens necessary to accomplish that end. When the two sections come together in this spirit of generous, mutual concession we may expect to see the State prosper as she has not prospered in a long time.

Elect by the Legislature three or more Justices of the Peace for each township in the State, and if these become an easy matter to form a cheap and efficient system of county government. The present system, so far as I have heard, gives satisfaction wherever it has been executed by good, honest and intelligent men. The trouble in the East has been, except in a very few counties, the utter impossibility of electing such men. In the place of the present county government established by a board of committee (called by any name you please,) of five or seven Justices of the Peace elected by all the Justices of the county for two or four years, and invest said board with the powers and duties of the present county commissioners and township trustees. Elect by the same body a county treasurer and a clerk for said board or committee, and let the latter be ex officio register of deeds with no extra compensation as clerk of the board or committee. Let the board or committee elect its chairman.

This, I think, would prove the best and most economical system of county government we could provide. It would afford all the relief the East expects in the way of county government.

The judicial power of the State is a separate and distinct matter, and, in my opinion, should in no way be mixed up with the county governments. In the distribution of the judicial powers of the State I think but little change is needed. The jurisdiction of a single magistrate in civil matters I would let remain as it is. The jurisdiction of the clerk of the Superior Court and probate judge should remain as it is, but rule judge should be established by which more publicity will be given to his acts.

The present Superior Courts are sufficient to transact the business of all the counties except about eighteen. Most of these counties lie in the eastern and central, and a few in the western portion of the State. Three criminal courts might be established for these counties—one for the East, one for the Central and one for the West. These courts should have exclusive original jurisdiction of all criminal offences except capital felonies and concurrent jurisdiction with the Superior Courts of these.

The Judges of these courts should be elected by the Legislature for a term of at least eight years, and each paid an annual salary of \$2,500 by the counties composing his district. The fines and for forfeitures might be applied to this purpose and the balance, or if necessary the whole sum provided for by a ratum property and capitation tax. A Solicitor for each district should be elected by the Legislature for a term of four years, or one for each county, by the Justices of said county. Four terms of said courts should be held each year, and an appeal directly to the Supreme Court allowed as a matter of right. When defendant is able to do so, he should give bond to secure costs of appeal, and in all other cases there should be required an affidavit of defendant's counsel to the effect that

in his opinion defendant was entitled to a new trial.

While I cherish a high veneration for the memory of the old County Court, and admit they were a great favor with me, I think the system outlined above would be better adapted to our wants because they would supply our needs at much less cost in the end, and would keep the county governments separate from the judicial power of the State, and thereby avoid a great deal of confusion. I had some two years experience in the old County Courts, and I never knew a single case of much importance, either civil or criminal, decided there and not carried to the Superior Court by appeal, and consequently the costs incurred in the former was so much money thrown away, to say nothing of the waste of time, &c. But if in its wisdom, the Legislature should think it best to restore the old County Court system, I for one hope it will not be so constituted that we cannot recognize our old friends. Let us have it just as it was. A man unlearned in law can guess equity as easily as he can law.

But I am sure the people will be satisfied with any system the Legislature may devise, provided it incorporates the two things uppermost in their minds at present—the election of the magistrates by the Legislature and the providing of some means by which their disputes in regard to the rights of property may be settled within a reasonable time. They are tired of going to court term after term and day after day to see their cases put off that criminal offenses might be injured, and the Legislature which relieves them of this grievous burden will deserve and receive a full share of their heartfelt gratitude. With great respect and kind regards,

I am yours, &c.

R. B. PEEBLES.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Cost of the Present System in Davie County.

To the Editor of the Raleigh News:

SIR:—The following is an approximation of the cost of the present system of county governments, taking Davie as an average:

Five County Commissioners, \$440 00

One Justice of the Peace, 250 00

Feeding criminals in jail and fees, 1,000 00

Total, \$1,690 00

This multiplied by 94 counties gives \$159,760 00

The cost of the new, as proposed by myself in my other communication, is:

One Judge, salary, \$2,500 00

One Solicitor, salary, 1,200 00

This divided by 12 counties each, 308 33

Five Wardens for the poor, \$15 each (for year), 75 00

Three Committee of Finance, \$25 each, 75 00

Fourteen Jurors, 24 days each, 588 00

Extra allowance for Clerk, 80 00

Extra allowance for Sheriff, 80 00

Total, \$1,206 33

Amount saved by each county, \$492 67

The following is an accurate statement of the cost of Davie, for the year 1876, as taken from the clerk of the Board of Commissioners' books: County expenses, \$4,877 28

For the Superior Court expenses, 869 91

For the support of poor, 1,000 45

Total, \$6,747 64

Before the war the ordinary expenses of this county, including bridges being built and kept in repair, was, \$1,200 00

Poor, 1,000 00

Common schools, 850 00

Total, \$3,050 00

So you will observe that our expenses have increased over one hundred per cent. And as it is thus with little Davie, so also with the other counties.

A. A. HARBIN.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

30 New Mattresses.

Apply at National Hotel.

AT COST. C. S. BROWN.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue and in pursuance of authority given in certain mortgages executed by A. A. Harbin, Esq., of Davie county, and as by special directions of mortgages, which said mortgages are recorded in books 28 and 29, and book 30 of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Davie county, I will, on the 31st day of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., at public auction, sell the real estate in said mortgages described, consisting of two tracts lying near the city of Raleigh and known as a portion of the Bryant tract, and containing 115 acres and the other 119 1/2 acres.

Terms of sale CASH. W. H. PACE, Attorney for Mortgagees.

Raleigh, Jan. 8th, 1877. d t l s

NOTICE.

By the 15th day of January, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Wake, for cash, the following property, to-wit: One lot of land, situate in the city of Raleigh, and known as a portion of the Bryant tract, and containing 115 acres and the other 119 1/2 acres.

One pair of good mules. One good horse. One nearly new buggy. One two-horse wagon. Two dump carts. Five head of cattle. Harness, etc.

At the same time and place, I will sell one half of the property under lien bond given to me by W. F. Thompson. GEO. T. STRONACH, Executor.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land about six miles from Raleigh, on the east of Neuse River, adjoining the lands of the Neuse Manufacturing Company. Well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton.

Apply to me at my residence, or to Battle & Mordecai, Attorneys, at their office in Raleigh. MARY HINTON, Executor.

NOTICE.

By virtue of two mortgages on real estate made to Andrew Jackson, Esq., of Davie county, by Rosa Banks, registered in Book No. 40, page 25, Wake County Registry, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh on Saturday, the 27th day of January, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., the following property, to-wit: One lot of land, situate in Branch Township, in Wake county, adjoining the lands of Susan A. Banks, Alfred Rowland, J. L. Banks and George Turner, containing two hundred and thirty-five acres. Terms cash. A. R. HUBBARD, H. YARBOROUGH, Jan. 14, 1877.

NOTICE.

By virtue of two mortgages on real estate made to me by Clinton W. Williams and Gaston H. Willet, registered in Book No. 29, page 29, and Book No. 30, page 308, Wake County Registry, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 24th day of January, 1877, two lots of land situate near the southern part of said city, and formerly owned by J. H. Kirkham, both containing about one-half of an acre. One of them is a good dwelling house. They will be sold separately or together. The above sale has been postponed until January 27th, 1877.

WM. R. POOF, Agent.

Jan-5-dtd

ADVERTISERS.

WILL FIND

THE RALEIGH NEWS

TO BE

The Best Advertiser.

IT IS THE OLDEST

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Of any Daily Newspaper in North Carolina.

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Founders and Machinists,

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"HOPE" ENGINE, "CAROLINA" COTTON

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Presses.

Desire to announce to their patrons that they have engaged as Head Moulder, Mr. JAMES RHODES, well known to all older residents as an efficient and able workman in this place, during the years of 1868 and 1869. Having also thoroughly overhauled and renewed our machinery during the holidays, we are still better prepared to do all and everything of work in our line and at prices that defy all competition.

To Farmers and Merchants we would say that we have not only still further reduced the prices of our Plows and Horse Castings, but have added improvements to them, making them

The Champion Plow of the South.

Hoping for a continuance of the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed on us heretofore, we remain,

Respectfully,

McCALLUM & COOPER,

Address, P. O. Box 27,

RALEIGH, N. C.

SAVE YOUR COTTON SEED.

THE PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.

COMPOUND ACID

Phosphate of Lime.

FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FERTILIZER

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J. M. DUNN, Forestville.

D. L. FORTY, Raleigh.

J. M. DUNN, Forestville.

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Parsons Bros., Seaside.

J. M. DUNN, Forestville.

DAILY NEWS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1877.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the best weekly paper published in North Carolina. It is only one dollar per year, postage paid, contains columns of plain news from every section of the country, and important advertisements. Always Cash.

The Editor of the News is not responsible for the views and opinions expressed by correspondents. Correspondents are requested to be brief as the nature of the subject upon which they write will admit. The names of correspondents are requested to be given in full in the private communication of the editor, as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous communications will invariably be assigned to the waste basket, without notice. Correspondents are requested to write only on one side of the sheet; otherwise great inconvenience is caused to the printer.

SENIOR GORDON'S VIEWS UPON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Editorial Phases of the Electoral Problem: The Peaceable Inauguration of Mr. Tilden—An Unswerving Adherence to the Law and the Precedents—Aristocracy.

[from the Washington Union, Jan. 6.] We have been permitted to publish the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1876.

Hon. J. H. Colquhoun, Governor-Elect, North Carolina.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I do not wonder at your anxious inquiry as to the prospects of Mr. Tilden's inauguration. I have him to have been fairly, peaceably and constitutionally elected. Such is my conviction. I think of the country of Democrats, and of a large body of Republicans who supported Governor Hayes.

How any unprejudiced man can doubt that his inauguration can be defeated with any show of compliance with the demands of the people beyond comprehension, and to plain people the assumption of the office of Chief Executive against the constitutionally expressed will of the people, would seem an act of usurpation, and to mark another page in the history of an expiring Republic.

If course it is idle, in advance of the report of the joint committee of the two Houses appointed for the purpose, to speculate as to the plan to be adopted in counting the electoral votes, but it is safe to say that no plan which finds support in the letter or spirit of the constitution, in the declared opinions of its members, or in the practice or precedents of the Government, will stand the test of time, nor be adopted to count Governor Hayes. I repeat that of all the plans for counting in that gentleman which the Republican press is suggesting, and which take different hues with each succeeding day as party exigency or the public pulse seems to demand, not one of them has the least warrant of law or sanction of commanding precedent. Upon any one construction of the constitution, except that which would confer upon the Vice President all the powers which Congress possesses to count or reject the vote of States, (and that is no construction at all,) the result of the counting must be the election of Mr. Tilden.

If, for instance, the *prima facie* programme which was the Republican plan until the action of Governor Grover, of Oregon, is to be adopted, Mr. Tilden has 185 votes and is elected. If, on the contrary, Congress is to go behind the certificates and count the votes as given by the people of the States, Mr. Tilden has 196 without South Carolina and of course is elected. If the twenty-second joint rule is to be re-adopted, allowing either House to object to the counting of a State, of course the House of Representatives will object to counting Louisiana, Florida, and possibly South Carolina, for Governor Hayes. It can not be supposed that the House will ever consent to have these States counted as manipulated by returning boards, who have usurped powers not conferred by the laws of those States, and express is denied by the courts in two of them. The result on that plan would be to leave Mr. Hayes with only 166 votes, and, therefore, not elected. If the bill of Senator Morton, now before the Senate on motion of Senator Edmunds, should be passed, requiring all votes to be counted from States which have sent up but one set of certificates, or the one counted upon which both Houses agree where there are two returns, then also would the result be Mr. Tilden's election.

Again, if that clause of the constitution which requires for the election of a President a majority of all the electors appointed be construed to mean a majority of electors legally chosen, and the votes of one or more States should be rejected, it would leave 184, a majority, and Mr. Tilden is elected. Or if the other construction be given to that clause—viz: that it requires 185 votes to elect—that is, a majority of all the electors appointed, whether counted or not—then, although there would be no election by the people in case any State were rejected, yet the House would elect, and would elect Mr. Tilden.

But suppose the joint committee should fail to agree and the counting be left where the constitution leaves it, to the two Houses. In that case the vote of no State, to which objection was made, could be lawfully counted; because, as counting is an affirmative act, not to be performed by both Houses, it can not be done by one. What is the business of both jointly cannot be performed by one separately. In each State, therefore, where there are more than one set of returns, neither could be counted if objection were made. A count by one where it is clearly made the duty of two is no count at all. There is, I think, no answer to this conclusion, for to count and to count correctly, is the clear mandate of the constitution to the two Houses of Congress. Suppose the Republicans assume the position that every State must be counted, unless objected to by the other House, and that in those States from which two returns are sent up that the one shall be counted, unless both Houses object, which has the Governor's certificate attached. Suppose, further, that each State is entitled to its electoral vote. Then the answer to the first position is the one I have already given, viz: that the constitution requires, and not two Houses jointly to count, and not what the Houses must agree upon, and not the vote to be rejected. And the answer to the States-rights doctrine—falsely so-called—is that if the State speaks in a matter affecting the interests of all the other States, it must be permitted to speak the voice of its people, and not the voice of a returning board. The thirty-seven other States are entitled to protection against the error and false utterances of a throated State. Better that a State be silenced temporarily than that she under compulsion should speak an untruth, the

precise reverse of the verdict rendered by a majority of her people. But let us go further. Suppose the House of Representatives should abdicate, and consent to go through the mere form of counting those returns, which in the doubtfully certified States were clothed with the forms of law. This would be to ignore its constitutional power to examine into the correctness of the returns. But could Governor Hayes be counted in even upon that plan? The Republicans could thus capture, of course, these three Southern States; but by the same rule the Democrats would, of necessity, capture one vote from Oregon; for, if the Hayes electors in Louisiana, for instance, are certified by the Governor of that State, so is one Tilden elector in Oregon certified by the Governor of that State. If it be said that the popular vote of Oregon was over one thousand against the Tilden electors, the reply is that the popular vote of Louisiana was more than eight thousand against the Hayes electors. If the Governor of Oregon, supported, as he is, by the decisions of the highest courts and a long array of legal authority, be said to have committed a blunder in denying a certificate to a Hayes elector, who, though elected, is ineligible, certainly the returning board, supported by no law, and violating the very law by which it was created, has committed not only a blunder but a crime against the people of Louisiana, the people of the United States, and, if allowed to decide the presidential election, against liberty itself by refusing certificates to the Tilden electors, who were both elected and eligible. So that upon this plan, also, Mr. Tilden must be declared elected and inaugurated, unless we are to witness the remarkable spectacle of the representatives of a great people attempting to settle one of the most momentous questions which concerns their welfare and their liberties by some strange, rule of procedure, which is to be rigorously enforced where it subverts the purposes of one political party and be unceremoniously ignored where its enforcement would operate to the advantage of another. I group these different phases of the electoral problem together that you may clearly see how very difficult it is to defeat Mr. Tilden by any method of counting which is likely to receive the support of non-partisan men. In reply to the question as to whether Mr. Tilden will be peaceably inaugurated, I am almost ready, in view of the considerations I have given you, to say "yes." It is proper, however, for me to apprise you of the belief prevailing here, that the more daring leaders of the Republican party are disposed to take the risk of inaugurating Governor Hayes in spite of Mr. Tilden's election, relying upon the supposed predisposition of the people to make no armed resistance in any event; and the belief is no less general that if constantly assured beforehand of peaceable acquiescence, these desperate men will ruthlessly proceed to carry out their purposes, however fatal to free elections and to political liberty. Such, I say, is the apprehension prevailing here, but whatever may be the designs of this class of Republicans, I cannot believe that a majority of the Senate will ever sanction so lawless a procedure or so hazardous an experiment.

I have faith that the power of truth and reverence for law will control such a body as the United States Senate. It is no secret that there are Republicans in both Houses of Congress who will never consent that the Vice President of the United States shall exercise the extraordinary dangerous powers which the extremists seek to confer upon him; and I know of no other method by which Mr. Hayes can be counted in. The very act of appointing a joint committee to report a plan would seem to be an abandonment of such a scheme and a recognition of the constitutional power of the two Houses of Congress over the entire subject.

I have thus endeavored to show you that any probable plan which may be adopted short of vesting the President *pro tempore* of the Senate with dictatorial power must result in the legal inauguration of Mr. Tilden. Nothing, I think, can prevent this unless the extremists, emboldened by the promise of popular non-resistance, should attempt by sophistry to evade the logic of facts and law, and to deny the constitutional rights of the House of Representatives. It will be seen that the constitution provides for all contingencies which have arisen and for all likely to arise in this case, and the surest guarantee of a peaceful settlement of this grave question is an unswerving adherence to the law and the precedents.

Let me conclude with the remark that the great mass of the people—Republicans and Democrats—are honest and fair minded. I repose with great confidence on the power of public opinion, which is crystallizing I believe, in the direction I have indicated. That it may be potent enough to secure the peaceful inauguration of Mr. Tilden, I believe to be the wish of a very large majority of the people, and I know of many honest Republicans who love country more than party.

I am very truly yours, J. B. GORDON.

General Longstreet Declares Nicholls Fairly Elected—The Outrages Reported of No Political Significance.

[By telegraph to New York Herald.] NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7, 1877.

General Longstreet, was interviewed by your correspondent late to-night and expressed his firm conviction that the Nicholls government had been fairly elected; that it should and would be sustained. The Returning Board had been unjust in its action, and he declined recognizing it in any event.

The outrages occurring had no political significance any more than if they had occurred in Maine, New York or Illinois. He does not believe that any intimidation, so-called, occurred at this election. Any irregularities that may have occurred were fully counterbalanced by the indications of the people, and giving the Democrats the State unquestionably. He proposed to take no action in the matter whatever, but if compelled to do so, it would certainly be in favor of the Nicholls government. It was his opinion that the United States military authorities did not care who was declared Governor, provided the public peace was preserved. As pertinent to this opinion it may be stated that he had received a visit from General Ager only a short time before.

The Legislature of Tennessee has adopted resolutions relating to Mr. Vanderbilt's death, and speeches upon that topic were made in both Houses. This is the first time such marked respect has ever been paid by the Legislature to a private citizen. Memorial services were held at Vanderbilt University, in Nashville, Sunday.

Martin Propst, residing six miles west of Concord, Cabarrus county, was burnt out of house and home last Wednesday. The fire originated in the smoke house.

W. C. McMACKIN, W. B. GULICK. McMACKIN & GULICK. Commission Merchants, No. 8, Martin Street, RALEIGH, N. C. And general agents for the sale of MORO PHILIP'S

PURE PAUINE AMMONIATED PHOSPHATES. Special attention given to the sale of COTTON and produce generally, by Mr. McMackin. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. WE HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED another full line of Groceries, all of standard quality at lowest rates.

JUST RECEIVED: Sugars of all kinds, Coffee, Spices, Baking Powders, Syrups and Molasses, Pickled Beef, Smoked Beef, Buckwheat Flour, Riced Corn Meal. BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER! For the convenience of families, and to reduce our large stock of DRIED FRUITS now on hand, we will for the next thirty days, sell our new stock (retail only) at the following prices: Prunes, 12 1/2 cents per pound. Figs, (choice selected) at 20 cents. Raisins, (London layers, 20 cents. Raisins, Muscatella (loose) 17 cents. Raisins, excellent for cooking, 16 cents. English Currants, 12 1/2 cents. Citron, (Lemon) 40 cents. Mixed Nuts, 6 pounds for \$1. Cranberries, 6 quarts for \$1. Lemons, per dozen, 40 cents. If your Grocer will persist in furnishing you with a poor quality of Flour, give us a trial. We seldom fail to please at 202-41 J. M. MONIES.

SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, &c. BINGHAM SCHOOL. Mechanicsville, N. C. The 16th session begins January 10, 1877. Tuition and Board reduced to \$136. For circular apply to dec-12-76 MAJ. R. BINGHAM. SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. The Thirty-sixth session of the Misses Nash and Miss Kollock's School will open on Friday, February 2, 1877. Board and Tuition reduced to \$100. Circulars sent on application. dec-7 every 3rd-1m.

WALTER CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, RALEIGH, N. C. Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Collections made in any part of the State. Office in Law Building, Fayetteville Street, ap 15 ly

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MERCHANT TAILORS. THOMAS E. LOADER. FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR, NO. 16, FAYETTEVILLE ST., (opposite State National Bank.) RALEIGH, N. C. I have just returned from the North with a large stock of ELEGANT DRESS GOODS, Such as Fine CASSIMERES of all grades, BROAD-CLOTHS, FOSKINS, and in fact everything to be found in a First-class Merchant Tailoring Establishment. I employ none but FIRST-CLASS Workmen and can guarantee satisfaction to all who may kindly give me a call. MY PRICES are as reasonable as can be found anywhere else. All orders promptly filled, Repairing and cleaning neatly and cheaply done. oct15-3m

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